

APPLICATION FOR  
UNITED STATES LETTERS PATENT  
FOR

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**MOPS WITH ONE OR MORE CLEANING MEMBERS**

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**SPECIFICATION**

**To Whom It May Concern:**

Be it known that we, Peter S. Vosbikian and Robert E. Petner, have invented a certain new and useful apparatus in:

**MOPS WITH ONE OR MORE CLEANING MEMBERS**

of which the following is a specification:

### Field of the Invention

This invention relates to mops, and more particularly to mops comprising one or more cleaning members. The present invention further relates to mops adapted to hold  
5 and release a fluid.

### Summary of the Invention

Mops comprising various features are disclosed.

In one embodiment, the mop of the present invention comprises a handle,  
including an upper end and a lower end, a mop head disposed near the lower end of the  
10 handle, the mop head adapted for releasable securement of a first cleaning member, a  
second cleaning member adapted to be releasably secured to the mop head in the absence  
of the first cleaning member and an actuator associated with the mop to cause the mop  
head to compress a portion of at least one of the first and second cleaning members.

In another embodiment, the mop of the present invention comprises a handle  
15 including an upper end and a lower end, a mop head disposed near the lower end of the  
handle and an actuator adapted to cause compression of a portion of a cleaning member,  
in which the cleaning member is releasably secured to the mop head. Mops constructed  
according to this embodiment are capable of operating in one of a first mode in which the  
cleaning member is constructed of a sponge-like material, a second mode in which a pre-  
20 moistened cleaning member is secured to the mop head, and a third mode in which a dry  
cleaning member is secured to the mop head.

In yet another embodiment, the mop of the present invention comprises a handle  
including an upper end, a lower end and a portion adapted to hold a fluid, a mop head  
disposed near the lower end of the handle, the mop head including a cleaning member,  
25 one or more openings in communication with the portion of the handle adapted to hold  
the fluid, a first actuator associated with the mop to cause the mop head to compress a  
portion of the first cleaning member and a second actuator adapted to cause the fluid to  
be released through the one or more openings.

In still another embodiment, the mop of the present invention comprises a handle including an upper end and a lower end and a portion adapted to hold a fluid, a mop head disposed near the lower end of the handle, the mop head including a cleaning member, one or more openings in communication with the portion of the handle adapted to hold the fluid, a valve assembly within the handle for releasing the fluid from the opening in the portion of the handle, the valve assembly including a valve that, in a closed position, covers the opening in the portion of the handle, wherein the valve is movable to an open position to uncover the opening.

In still another embodiment, the mop of the present invention comprises a handle including an upper end, a lower end and a portion adapted to hold a fluid; wherein the portion adapted to hold the fluid does not include a removable container, an opening disposed in the upper end for pouring fluid into the handle, a mop head disposed near the lower end of the hollow handle, the mop head including a cleaning member and one or more openings in communication with the portion of the handle adapted to hold the fluid, the one or more openings capable of releasing the fluid.

#### Brief Description of the Drawings

Certain embodiments of the presently claimed invention are illustrated by the accompanying figures. It should be understood that the figures are not necessarily to scale and that details which are not necessary for an understanding of the invention or which render other details difficult to perceive may be omitted. It should be understood, of course, that the invention is not necessarily limited to the particular embodiments illustrated herein.

FIG. 1 is a perspective view of one embodiment of the mop of the present invention;

FIG. 2 is an exploded view of certain components of the mop of FIG. 1;

FIG. 3 is an exploded front perspective view of the mop head and cleaning members of one embodiment of the mop of the present invention;

FIG. 4 is a perspective view of the mop head of one embodiment of the mop of the present invention with first and second cleaning members attached;



As shown in FIG. 1, the handle 12 comprises a first actuator 18. The first actuator 18 is any of various structures that may cause compression of a portion of the first and/or second cleaning members 24 and 26 or any other members attached thereto. In FIG. 1, the first actuator 18 is a hand grip that, when moved by manual force toward the lower end 16 of the handle 12, causes compression of a portion of the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26. Compression of a portion of the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26 in this manner may be used to release soil-carrying liquids from the mop 10.

In FIG. 1, the first actuator 18 is associated with a connector 32, which in turn, is associated with the mop head 22. The connector 32 may be disposed inside the handle 12 or co-extensively with the handle 12 in a parallel relationship, as seen in FIG. 1. The illustrated first actuator 18 and connector 32 are made of plastic and steel respectively, although various other materials known to those of skill in the art are suitable.

Many arrangements for causing compression of a portion of the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26 are suitable for purposes of the present invention. For example, in one embodiment, a so-called butterfly mop arrangement may be employed. As shown in FIG. 2, the mop head 22 comprises a hinged platen 34, which has a first side 36 associated with the handle 12 and a second side 38 associated with the first cleaning member 24. The first side 36 of the hinged platen 34 is also associated with the first actuator 18 through the connector 32. Attached to the connector 32 is a squeeze member 40 including a pair of opposing arms 42 and 44 positioned through an aperture in the connector 32.

The hinged platen 34 of this embodiment further comprises a support member 28 and a pair of opposing plates 46 and 48, rotatably secured about a common pivot access A. Manual force on the first actuator 18 toward the lower end 16 of the handle 12 rotates the opposing plates 46 and 48 about the common pivot axis A, thereby causing compression of a portion of the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26. Thus, the hinged platen 34 may be pivoted between a cleaning position in which the mop may be used to absorb soil and other debris and a compressed position for releasing soil-carrying liquids from the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26. Ramps 49 disposed on the first side 36 of the hinged platen 34 on either side of handle 12 may be used to

facilitate rotation of the opposing plates 46 and 48 about the common pivot axis A through movement of the opposing arms 42 and 44 into the ramps 49.

Alternatively, the mop head 22 may comprise a pair of spaced apart roller members (not shown) associated with the first actuator 18 through the connector 32. As  
5 with the butterfly arrangement, manual force applied to the first actuator 18 causes compression of a portion of the first and second cleaning members 24 and 26. Most often, the roller members are positioned transverse to the handle 12 and are parallel, but not co-linear with one another. In one embodiment, each roller member comprises a single piece integral roller including three separate cylindrical segments, separated by  
10 cylindrical axle sections or undercuts of reduced diameters. The cylindrical axle sections or undercuts are provided so that the rollers may be engaged by extensions associated with the mop head 22.

In either of these embodiments, the mop head 22 can be provided in various shapes and sizes. The mop head 22 may also be configured for many different types of  
15 cleaning, such as cleaning walls, around corners, furniture and the like.

In accordance with another aspect of the present invention, one embodiment of the mop 10 comprises multiple cleaning members. In select embodiments, each of the cleaning members may be releasably secured to the second side 38 of the hinged platen 34. As shown in FIGS. 3 and 4, various cleaning members may be employed, including  
20 but not limited to the first cleaning member 24, the second cleaning member 26 and a third cleaning member 27. In one embodiment of the present invention, the first cleaning member 24 is constructed of a sponge-like material, the second cleaning member 26 is in the form of a dry sheet and the third cleaning member 27 is in the form of a pre-moistened sheet. Any of the first, second or third cleaning members 24, 26 and 27 may  
25 be releasably secured directly to the mop head. In addition, the second or third cleaning members 26 and 27 may be secured over the first cleaning member 24.

In embodiments where the first cleaning member 24 is constructed of a sponge-like material, a porous material is typically employed. For example, the first cleaning member may be constructed of cellulose, polyester, polyether or a blend thereof. As  
30 shown in FIG. 3, the first cleaning member 24 may be releasably secured to the hinged

platen 34 through tiny hooks 37 extending from the second side 38 of the hinged platen 34. Additionally or alternatively, slides, clips and other attachments known to those of skill in the art may be employed to releasably secure the first cleaning member 24.

5 In embodiments where the second and third cleaning members 26 and 27 are constructed of a dry sheet or pre-moistened sheet, a cellulosic material is typically employed. Natural cellulose, as well as synthetics like polyolefins (*e.g.*, polyethylene and polypropylene), polyester, polyamids and blends thereof are suitable. Also useful are natural fibers, such as cotton or blends and those derived from various cellulosic sources. The pre-moistened sheet may be moistened by the manufacturer or by the user after  
10 purchase.

The inherent properties of the multiple cleaning members may vary. The cleaning members may, for example, be disposable, re-usable and even reversible. Further, the composition of each of the cleaning members may change, depending on the needs of the user.

15 In accordance with still another aspect of the present invention, shown in FIG. 3, mop head 22 comprises one or more securement structures 50 for releasably securing the second and third cleaning members 26 and 27 thereto. The first cleaning member 24 may also be configured to be releasably secured to the one or more securement structures 50. The one or more securement structures 50 are configured to receive and retain the  
20 cleaning members about the mop head 22 during use. One embodiment for releasably securing the second and third cleaning member 26 and 27 to the mop head 22 is shown in FIG. 3. In this embodiment, four securement structures 50 are configured to receive and retain the second and third cleaning members 26 and 27, which comprise flaps 52 that may be tucked into the securement structures 50 on the mop head 22.

25 As illustrated in FIGS. 3 and 4, the four securement structures 50 of this embodiment are disposed at the corners of the first side 36 of the hinged platen 34, although these locations may vary depending upon the size and shape of the mop head 22. The securement structures 50 may be formed of a flexible material, such as polyethylene by injection molding, and can be retained within the first side 36 of the

hinged platen 34 by a ridge (not shown) disposed within the hinged platen 34, which engages a slot (not shown) disposed on the respective securement structure 50.

Referring once again to FIG. 3, the flexible material of the securement structures 50 includes a central slit 54 transverse to the handle 12 and intersected by a Y-shaped opening 56 defined along three sides by slits which, like the central slit, extend through the flexible material. The configuration as well as the location of the slits on the securement structures 50 may, however, vary. Under the construction shown in FIG. 3, the Y-shaped opening 56 deflects under finger pressure to allow the flaps 52 of the second or third cleaning members 26 and 27 to be pushed through the top surface of the securement structures 50 and into the hinged platen 34. As the second or third cleaning members 26 and 27 are pushed through the top surfaces of the securement structures 50, the slits can engage the cleaning members and hold them in place about the hinged platen 34. As shown in FIG. 4, the second cleaning member 26, may be releasably secured over the first cleaning member 24 through use of the securement structures 50.

Other securement structures may be utilized. Similar to the first cleaning member 24, the second and third cleaning members 26 and 27 may be releasably secured to the hinged platen 34 or over the first cleaning member 24 by clips or hooks. In addition, a hook and loop arrangement, sold under the trademark Velcro® and available from Velcro USA, Inc. of Manchester, New Hampshire may be employed. The Velcro may be disposed on the first side 36 of the hinged platen 34 and on appropriate locations on the second and third cleaning members 26 and 27.

In another aspect, use of the different cleaning members allows one embodiment of the mop of the present invention to be used in a plurality of different modes. First, by securing the first cleaning member 24 directly to the hinged platen 34, the mop 10 of the present invention may be used as a wet mop with wringing capabilities. Second, by securing the second cleaning member 26 over the first cleaning member 24 or directly to the hinged platen 34, the mop 10 of the present invention may be used as a dust mop. Third, by securing the third cleaning member 27 over the first cleaning member 24 or directly to the hinged platen 34, the mop 10 of the present invention may be used as a



damp mop. This aspect is convenient for the user, who does not need to purchase separate mops for separate tasks.

In other aspects, a scrubber **100**, often utilized for tough ground-in dirt, may be releasably secured to the mop head **22**. As shown in FIG. 5A, one embodiment of scrubber **100** comprises a body **102** and an attachment surface **104**, which may be Velcro® or a similar material. The attachment surface **104** is disposed on the front surface of the scrubber **100**. Removable surface strips, which may be an abrasive scrubbing pad **103**, a polishing pad or a brush, may be attached to the attachment surface **104**. The body **102** of the scrubber **100** may be releasably secured to the mop head **22** or formed as a unitary structure integral with the mop head **22**.

To releasably secure the scrubber **100** to the mop head **22**, certain features on the support member **28** and the squeeze member **40** may be utilized. As shown in FIGS. 2 and 5B, the support member **28** comprises two cut-outs **29** and **30** and a first pair of apertures **31** and **33** disposed on opposing sides. The cut-outs **29** and **30** are designed to receive corresponding detent tabs **106** disposed on the body **102** of the scrubber **100**, shown in FIGS. 5A and 5B. Referring to FIGS. 2 and 5B, the first pair of apertures **31** and **33** of the support member **28** are designed to receive the pair of opposing arms **42** and **44** of squeeze member **40**, which then mate with a second pair of apertures **108** and **110** within scrubber **100**.

Scrubber **100** may be attached to mop head **22** by pivoting the opposing plates **46** and **48** of the hinged platen **34** about their common pivot axis, as shown in FIG. 2. The arms of squeeze member **40** are then manually held together, allowing removal of squeeze member **40** from the first pair of apertures **31** and **33** of support member **28**. Referring again to FIG. 5B, scrubber **100** is then slid over support member **28** so that the detent tabs **106** of scrubber **100** mate with the cut-outs **29** and **30** of support member **28** and the first pair of apertures **31** and **33** are aligned with the second pair of apertures **108** and **110**. Referring now to FIGS. 2 and 5B, opposing arms **42** and **44** of squeeze member **40** are once again manually held together and then reinserted back into support member **28**. The ends of the opposing arms **42** and **44** are aligned with the first **31** and **33** and second pair **108** and **110** of apertures and the manual pressure on squeeze member **40** is

released, permitting the ends of the opposing arms **42** and **44** to enter the first **31** and **33** and second pair **108** and **110** of apertures. Scrubber **100** is thereby releasably secured to support member **28**.

Removal of scrubber **100** may be accomplished by pivoting the opposing plates  
5 **46** and **48** of the hinged platen **34** about their common pivot axis **A** and manually holding the opposing arms **42** and **44** of squeeze member **40** together. Squeeze member **40** is then removed, and the detent tabs **106** of scrubber are slid off of the cut-outs **29** and **30** of support member **28**.

In an alternate embodiment, shown in FIG. 6, scrubber **200** and support member  
10 **28** are formed as a single component of unitary construction, which can be releasably secured to mop head **22**. Typically, the single component is constructed of plastic and fabricated by injection molding.

In this embodiment, support member **28** itself comprises the attachment surface  
15 **202**. As shown in FIG. 6, opposing sidewalls of support member **28** comprise a pair of opposing apertures **204** and **206**. Within support member **28** is a first central channel **208** and second and third side channels **210** and **212**. A spring disposed on the first side of mop head **22** may be positioned within the first central channel **208**. Support member **22** further comprises an extension **214**, which mates with the lower end **16** of the handle **12** of the mop **10** of the present invention. Extension **214** can be designed as an interference  
20 fit with handle **12** and may be secured to mop head through other methods known to those of skill in the art. Referring now to FIGS. 2 and 6, to releasably secure the scrubber **200** of this alternate embodiment to the mop head **22**, the opposing arms **42** and **44** of the squeeze member **40** are manually held together and positioned in the second and third side channels of support member **210** and **212**. The ends of the opposing arms **42** and **44**  
25 are then positioned within the pair of opposing apertures **204** and **206** of the scrubber **200** and released.

In addition to the above-identified ways in which the scrubber and support  
member are releasably secured to the mop head, other structures may be employed. For example, a bayonet fitting or a T-bar, which are known to those of skill in the art are  
30 suitable.

According to yet another aspect of the present invention, mop **10** may be adapted to hold and release a fluid, such as a cleaning solution. As seen in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the handle **12** comprises a portion adapted to hold a fluid. The portion adapted to hold the fluid is in communication with the lower end **16** of the handle **12** and may take many forms. For example, the portion may comprise a removable container associated with the handle or a container permanently connected to the handle through a tube.

In select embodiments, the portion is in the form of a cavity **62** disposed within the handle **12**. Use of the cavity **62** eliminates the need for a removable container for holding the fluid. In turn, this eliminates added costs associated with the manufacture of the removable container. Further, the absence of the separate container, makes the mop easier to handle and maneuver and also facilitates inclusion of a wringing feature, which the removable container may interfere with when it is disposed on the handle. Under this construction, the handle may, in certain embodiments, comprise a substantially uniform cross-section.

To fill the cavity **62** with fluid, a user may pour the fluid through an opening **1**, disposed on a surface of the handle **12**. The opening may be disposed anywhere on the handle **12**, including on its top surface **7**. As shown in FIG. 8, the opening is disposed on the upper end **14** of the handle **12** and exhibits a threaded outer surface **3**, designed to mate with a cap **5** having an opposing threaded inner surface. A sidewall of the cap may comprises at least one depression for gripping the cap. After the user grips and removes the cap **5**, a fluid cleaning solution may be poured through opening **1** and into the handle **12**. To check the level of the fluid poured into the handle **12**, a transparent window (not shown) may be disposed on the handle **12**.

In still another aspect of the present invention, the fluid is released through the one or more openings **64**, **65** and **66** disposed on the support member **28** or scrubber **100** or **200**. As shown in FIG. 3 and 4, six openings **64**, **65** and **66** release the fluid. To maximize coverage of the fluid over the cleaning surface, the one or more openings **64**, **65** and **66** may be angled in any number of different directions. For example, as shown in FIG. 2, the openings disposed on the right side **64** of the mop head **22** may be angled to the right, the central openings **65** may be unangled and the openings disposed on the

left side **66** of the mop head **22** may be angled to the left. As those of skill in the art will appreciate, any number of openings disposed in various arrangement and at various angles may be employed.

The fluid is typically released in the form of a spray or stream. One embodiment of the present invention therefore employs a valve assembly for releasing the fluid. Generally, the mop of this embodiment comprises a handle, which includes a portion for holding the fluid. The handle also includes an opening. The mop further comprises a valve assembly for releasing the fluid from the opening in the portion of the handle. The valve assembly itself includes a valve positioned to cover the opening in the portion of the handle, which prevents fluid release. To release the fluid, the valve is movable to a position to uncover the opening.

A more detailed valve assembly for releasing the fluid is shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B. FIG. 7A shows the valve assembly in its closed position. FIG. 7B shows the valve assembly in its open position. As shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the valve assembly comprises a hollow valve body **68**, an annular sleeve surrounding the hollow valve body **69**, a spring **70**, a spring retainer **72**, a first barbed fitting **74** and a hook **76** and lever arm **78** both of which are associated with a rod **71** connected to the second actuator **20**. The hollow valve body **68** may further comprise a flat transverse top surface **80**, a central cavity **82**, a first O-ring **84**, one or more apertures **86** and **88**, a second O-ring **90** and an annular shoulder **92**.

As shown in FIG. 9, the valve assembly **67** may be connected to the one or more openings **64**, **65** and **66** through a flexible tube **94** associated with the first barbed fitting **74**. The opposite end of the flexible tube **94** may be connected to a second barbed fitting **96** associated with a manifold, on the outer surface of which are disposed the one or more openings **64**, **65** and **66**. As shown in FIG. 8, the flexible tube **94** is angled at 45 degrees to achieve the proper trajectory for releasing the fluid. The flexible tube may, however, exhibit various other angles and configurations.

In operation, the valve assembly **67** is activated by the second actuator **20**. As shown in FIGS. 7A and 7B, the second actuator **20** may be disposed near the upper end **14** of the handle **12** and is associated with the valve assembly **67** through a rod **71**

connected to the hook 76. In certain embodiments, the second actuator 20 may be a trigger or button that, when activated, opens the valve assembly 67 and releases fluid.

Before activation of the second actuator 20, the valve assembly 67 is maintained in a closed position, as shown in FIG. 7A. When the valve assembly is in this condition,  
5 the first O-ring 84, working in conjunction with the annular sleeve 69 creates a seal that prevents fluid from entering the one or more apertures 86 and 88 in the hollow valve body 69. The spring retainer 72 and spring 70 provide tension to maintain the first O-ring 84 in its closed position.

As shown in FIG. 7B, after activation of the second actuator 20, the lever arm 78  
10 is pulled upward, exerting force on the bottom of the spring retainer 72, thereby compressing the spring 70 and moving the spring retainer 72 toward the upper end 14 of the handle 12. Movement of the spring retainer 72 in this direction exerts pressure on the annular shoulder 92, driving the hollow valve body 68 upward and exposing the one or more apertures 86 and 88 to the fluid. Under these circumstances, fluid enters the hollow  
15 valve body 68 down through the apertures 86 and 88 and flows into the first barbed fitting 74, through the flexible tube 94 and the second barbed fitting 96, and out the one or more openings 64, 65 and 66 shown in FIG. 9. As fluid flows through the valve assembly 67, the second O-ring 90 creates a dynamic seal that prevents leakage of the fluid from the valve assembly.

20 The fluid is ultimately released as a spray or stream from the one or more openings 64, 65 and 66 under the force of gravity. Thus, to the extent the handle is full, a larger volume of fluid is released from the one or more openings 64, 65 and 66 through the valve assembly 67. Of course, even if the handle 12 is not completely full of fluid, the valve assembly 67 is capable of releasing fluid from the one or more openings 64, 65  
25 and 66.

Variations, modifications and other implementations of what is described herein will occur to those of ordinary skill in the art without departing from the spirit and scope of the invention. Accordingly, the invention is in no way limited by the preceding illustrative description.